FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

Ohio.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the 7th of May, 1864, the 126th Ohio lay in line of battle a short distance to the left of where it suffered so severely the day previous in the battle of the Wilderness. The regiment crossed the Rapidan three days before with 23 officers and 555 men-all strong and able for duty. But now its number was reduced nearly one-half in slain, wounded and missing. But little was done on this day, either by the entire army or the regiment, except to fortify and act on the defensive. Desultory firing was kept up on the skirmish-line by both armies. In the evening the rebels cheered vocibrously and made demonstrations as if they were going to make a charge, but for some reason they gave

Shortly after nightfall the regiment, with its division-Third Division, Sixth Corps, withdrew quietly from the rebel front and began its march with the entire army in the direction of Spottsylvania Court-house, on what is known as the Brock road. The regiment was on the go all night. When not marching, the men were standing on their feet

IMPATIENTLY WAITING, which was as tiresome and fatiguing as the marching, as they were not allowed in any way to relieve themselves of their burden. This

slow and tiresome march was kept up till nearly evening of the next day-Sunday. When the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Warren, which led the advance of the infantry of the Union army, arrived in the vicinity of Spottsylvania, it was confronted by Longstreet's Corps, which had been ordered there by Gen. Lee in expectation of Grant's movements. After arriving in front of the rebels the regiment was soon formed in line of battle awaiting the enemy, and a general engagement seemed impending, but a conflict only occurred in front of the Fifth Corps. There it was sharp and spirited, but on other parts of the line, especially in front of the 126th Ohio, there was only occasional firing. As the men lay in line of battle along a rail fence, just enough musketballs reached them to annoy and make them

The regiment lay in line of battle till about 11 o'clock that night, and then commenced moving again. It continued marching until 1 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, when the men were permitted to lie down, exceedingly

TIBED AND WORN OUT, having had no rest for five successive days. On the 9th the men were either busily fortifyall along the line.

vere skirmish. The angry,

FLASHING AND GLEAMING terrible for a short time. Two of the men were killed and eight were wounded. The fearless detachment. He was mortally wounded and died the next day.

As the 9th was a day of intrenching, skirmishing and reconnoitering, in order to ascer-10th was a day of hard and severe fighting. It was a day of awful carnage on both sides, Death was busy all day. The roar of musketry, the thundering tones of artillery, and the yells of the combatants as they surged back and forth were beyond description. It seemed that it was impossible for anyone on either side to

The regiment lay in line of battle near the artillery all day and all night, and natil 6 o'clock on the evening of the 11th, when it was moved a short distance to the left, where it was ordered to lie down in line of battle behind the rains all afternoon made it very disagreeable.

BUT FEW CASUALTIES

occurred in the regiment on the 10th and 11th and those were from rebei sharpshooters and random shots from the skirmish-line; but the deafening roar of the artillery was very trying to the men as they lay in such close proximity. Co. A of the regiment was detailed to go on the skirmish-line to-day, and occupied a very exposed position until the evening of the 12th. Capt. Weyand had charge of the company, and by getting his command into "gopher-holes" it was tolerably secure from the sharpshooters that were hid in the trees within the rebel

On the 12th desperate fighting began on the left of the line at 5 o'clock in the morning by Haucock, who had transferred his corps from | When and Where It First Crossed the Chickahomthe right to the left the evening before. The struggie was fierce and terrific all day, in order to get possession of an elevated position held by the rebels for the purpose of using artillery. The roar of musketry was awful as volley after volley was hurled back and forth, and the terrific noise of the artillery was beyond

ANYTHING BEFORE EXPERIENCED. As the artiliery belched forth its deadly mis-

siles the earth appeared to be lifted from its foundations and shook as it were in a balance. All day long and far into the night the struggle raged with unceasing fury. If there was a lull in the storm of battle it only proved to be a breathing spell, preparatory to a more desporate onset. The sun even refused to witness such a sight, and hid his face all day behind a thick cloud of vapor and smoke. At about 11 o'clock that day the 126th Ohio, with its division, was ordered to the left of the line, where both armies appeared to be concentrating. After arriving and forming line of battle, the regimont was detached from its brigade and sent past several lines of battle to the front line, within 100 yards of the enemy's breastworks, at what is known as

THE "BLOODY ANGLE" -so called from the sanguinary struggle that | woods beyond. About 20 of my company took place at this salient in the rebel worksand formed a line of battle while the rebels crossed over to the right, in a bend of the river. were pouring volley after volley and thinning We found 28 dead rebels in our immediate its ranks. Having no protection save a few front. We brought over some wounded rebels, small pines six or eight inches in diameter, and on our return the water was chin deep to the men lay down. They loaded lying; then the writer, it having rained all this time heavrising to their knees, took deliberate aim at ily. There were four or five of my company fired. Although the men were being stricken from the bridge and ranged two pieces of candown at a fearful rate, they were cool and calm non on the same. We held this point as a and kept up such a constant fire on the rebels | picket-line until the battle of Gaines's Mill, as to nearly stop theirs by times, as it was al- June 27, 1862 .- O. S. BARRETT, 4th Mich., most sure death for them to show their heads. Adrian, Mich. There was no standing up and cheering or yelling, except by a few individuals, and they were soon hushed in death, as they were targets for the enemy. The men were inspired with more than usual fearlessness and firmly held their position until each man had ex-

FIFTY ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION.

bravely during the day.

remnant,

NOT ENGUGH FOR A COMPANY of minimum size, and a sense of loneliness seemed to come over the men that night as they lay in line of battle thinking of so many comrades sleeping the sleep of death only a short distance from them. There was also a discouraging feature in the struggle during the day, as the effect of the firing on the rebels from the regiment was not known, and it seemed that the rebels were inflicting losses on the bis G.A.R. or S. of V. Price List. Sent free.

regiment incomparably heavier than they themselves were sustaining. The battle continued through the night and until about 3 o'clock the next morning, when Lee withdrew his shattered columns to new works that be had erected nearly a mile in rear. At daylight the Union army advanced and

OF THE REBEL WORKS. In front of where the 126th fought the day before, what a horrifying sight in the abandones rifle-pits! Lee, in retiring, had left his dead and wounded, and here they were piled by the hun-The Buttle as Seen from the Ranks of the 126th dreds. Such a sight will never be forgotten by those who saw it. Bloated corpses and men in the agenies of death; the dead and dying lay piled upon each other, the ditch red with human gore; trees in rear of the rifle-pits were actually hacked down by bullets and had fallen on the slain and wounded as they lay all around. Language fails to describe the scene, and I drop the curtain. The regiment, with the entire army, remained in the vicinity of Spottsylvania till the evening of the 21st, when all commenced moving in the direction of the North Anna River. There was heavy skirmishing all the time. Both armies closely watched each other day and night, and contended for every inch of ground .- JOHN E. McPECK, Captain, 126th Ohio, Jewett, O.

> FORT MAHONE. Something About Its Capture from a Comrade of

the 179th N. Y.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was very flad to read the communication of Serg't J. D. Rhodes, Co. M., 31st Me., concerning the assault on and capture of Fort Mahone, April 2, 1865. Like him, I have sometimes almost doubted perate-and to me disastrous-fight, the honor and glory have been claimed by so many of ber the affair, none of the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps, reached Fort Mahone until midday, but did take a portion of the Confederate line in their immediate front, which was to the left (our right) of Fort Mahone, and afterward helped to hold that, as well as the line on their left. My own regiment (179th N. Y.) fell in about 10 o'clock p. m., April 1, marched out to the left of Fort Davis, and captured the enemy's picket-line as far as to the front of Fort Heil, taking and sending to the rear more prisoners than the regiment numbered. After holding the captured picketline until about 2 o'clock a. m. April 2, we were marched back, and went to the right of Fort Hell, where the Second Brigade was massed. Just as the gray dawn of the morning began to break we were ordered forward in the following order: Two companies of the 31st Me. in advance as pioneers to clear away the abstis, with the brigade in two lines; the 179th N. Y., 2d Md., 17th Vt. and 186th N. Y., in the order named, from right to left, in the first line; the 6th and 9th N. H. and the 56th Mass., with the rest of the 31st Me., in the second line.

Our first charge was unsuccessful, and we were driven back, losing a few prisoners. I ing or fighting all day. At 3 o'clock in the more than 20 yards from the nearest embrasure, afternoon, from the musketry and heavy can- with the shot and shell hailing so thickly that but who or where they are I do not know. nonading, the combatants appeared to be busy | I wondered if they were being thrown out with | The army moved on to Franklin. Gen. Caseskirmish-line and advance to ascertain the was struck in the head by a piece of shell and to our right and to the right of Fort Hell, its several hundred rebels. line of march nearly parailel to ours, inclining of musketry in the darkness of the night was a trifle to the left, but not enough to strike

As to what flag was first planted on the fort Capt. Lampton, being the senior officer, led the I cannot say positively, but I think it was that | tween Gen. Casement and Gen. Reilly. Gen. J. Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps, belongs the credit of the capture, and I believe tain the strength of the opposing forces, the also know that in the next number of the Army them to their posts under penalty of arrest if Potter the command of the Second Division survive the desperate and sauguinary struggle. the 11th N. H.; so the brigade was styled "Har- upon his brigade works that Gen. Pat Celeriman's Brigade" in the article.

as Major of U. S. volunteers, congratulating breastworks, on the damp ground. The heavy me, and in the name of the State thanking me conferred, saying: "Which I understand from in the assault upon and capture of Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865." Col. Harriman was brevetted Major-General and I was brevetted Major, both for the capture of Fort Mahone; and it is an absolute fact that the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps, is entitled to the honor of the capture .-G. H. HOLDEN, Captain, Co. H. 179th N. Y., 114 East Second street, Duluth, Minn.

THE 4th MICH.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: M. F. Ames, 7th Mass., says his regiment, or a detachment of it, was the first to cross the Chickahominy River. May be it was, but I claim the 4th Mich. had that honor. Two companies (A and B) crossed at New Bridge May 24, 1862. The regiment was detached from the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, on the morning of May 24, about four miles from New Bridge, and marched through a pouring rain to within half a mile of the river. A squadron of cavalry which had been to the point came back pell-mell, and were ordered "Battalion into line! Double-quick!" My company, being on the left, did some tall running over bogs, ditches and small brush to get our place in line. We struck the river at the bridge, and met a sharp fire from the opposite side. We were "dressed up" under this fire. Our first man was killed here-A. M. D. Piper, of Co. B. He was shot dead. He was the largest man in the company. I was First Sergeant at the time, and toucked elbows with him when he fell. Our Colonel-D. A. Woodbury-seeing our disadvantage, rode his horse down to the river and ordered us to cross. At this time the rebels were seen to "git" to the plunged into the river, arm-pits deep. Co. A

They Were Not "Surprised,"

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Lieut, A. K. Miller, Co. L. 9th Mich Cav., of New Manches- to Vicksburg, and from there by boat to Louister, O., is laboring under a mistake when he | ville, Ky., where the brigade was united and says the 7th Ohio Cav. was surprised at Morristown, East Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863. On the morn- Wilson's Cavalry Corps, commanded by Maj. ing of the date above named, the 7th Ohio Cay., Gen. Upton. It took part in the battles and and then he took cartridges from the boxes of 9th Mich. Cav., and a section of the 6th Ind. their slain comrades in order to keep up the battery, moved from Beall's Station and at- Montevello, Ebenezer Church, Selma and betacked the enemy near Morristown, and while | yond .- PAT. BALLARD, 10th Mo. Cav., Craw-This was continued for nearly two hours, the 7th and the artillery held them, the 9th | fordsville, Ind. and when the rebels discovered that the firing | Mich. was dismounted and moved down a had ceased, they came out of their rifle-pits ravine, unseen by the enemy, and got on their and began advancing toward the regiment. The left flank and rear, and the surprise was on the men of the 126th fixed bayonets and held the other side. The 7th and 9th Mich. followed ground for a short time, and only fell back in them two miles beyond Morristown. Again, nent danger of being annihilated, as already moved on the enemy and found their pickets along. Then he stepped out and said: Lieut.-Col. Ebright, who was wounded early in street's infantry. The 2d and 7th Ohio Cav. | ago!" the engagement. After getting a supply of dismounted and at once engaged them and ammunition the men returned and lay all night | fought till dark. Failing to dislodge them we in line of battle a short distance in rear of the returned to Beall's Station. The 9th Mich. was bullet-swept ground where they fought so with us at the time, but was held in reserve. As playing the same game. Tackle the next man! we were the attacking party on both of these Now the regiment was very small, only a occasions, it could hardly be called a "surprise," especially when it was a complete rout of the that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? enemy on one occasion, and a withdrawal after | Don't you know that it may lead to consumpa hard fight of two hours with considerable tion, to insanity, to death? Don't you know loss to us on the other, and we were not followed | that it can be easily cured? Don't you know by the enemy. Col. Garrard, of the 7th, was in that while the thousand and one nostrums you asks information of Drs. Wade and Cunning- jumpers," usually called the 19th Ind., which

FRANKLIN. Something that Happened Before and During the

Battle. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have read battle of Franklin, Tenn., and will now give it as I saw it. I was on staff duty-Aid-de-Camp to Gen. J. S. Casement, commanding a brigade under Cox, in the Twenty-third Corps. The day before we fell back from Columbia to Franklin. Gen. Ruger "borrowed" my company and posted it we knew not where. At Spring Hill, on our way to Franklin, we met Gen. Ruger, and Gen. Casement asked him where my company was. He replied he had posted it on Duck River, above Columbia, midway between where Gen. Cheatham's Corps had crossed and the pike we were falling back on. It was now dark, and Cheatham's Corps was in camp in sight of our retreating column. Casement rebuked Ruger for leaving the company, and Ruger "supposed" Casement had re-lieved it—when he knew Casement did not know where the company was taken.

I was now ordered to go back the pike a few miles to where the dirt road led to the left, follow this to the river, and try to reach and bring up the company. It was a forlorn hope, yet I resolved to save my company from capture if possible. As the fleet-footed horse I rode was doing his best covering the few miles to where the dirt road led from the pike, the night air rang out with the picket-shots fired at me by Cheatham's line. Reaching the forks of the road I challenged an advancing column and learned it was our cavalry rear-guard. I told its commander my orders. He directed me to return, stating that the rebels were pressing him sorely, and called my attention to heavy skirmishing close in his rear. I begged him that I was there and took a part in that des- to form line and try to hold the enemy incheck, and to give me an escort to save my company. To this he replied, "No, I cannot different brigades and divisions. As I remem- | do so; besides, your company are already prisoners, being many miles to the rear and between the two advancing rebel lines."

With anything but blessings upon Ruger's head I returned to Gen. Casement and reported. He said, "Well, you and I have done our duty; your company is gone, and Gen. Ruger must answer for the sacrifice."

The company heard troops marching on either side all night and heavy shirmishing as we retreated, but, like Casabianca, never left its post. Next morning, surrounded by Hood's whole army, it surrendered and started for prison hells in the South. In crossing the Tennessee River two brave fellows mounted a log, under cover of the darkness, and amid water and drifting ice, made their escape down the river, where, three days after, more dead than alive, they were picked up by our gunboats. Badly frozen in their limbs they were taken to Paducha, Ky., where I found them the next February. Highberger and Montgomery were the names of these heroes, and whatever became of them I know not. The rest of the company that was captured went on to prison, and were only released at the close of the war. Returning home upon the ill-starred Sultanna, which blow up near Memphis, Tenn., most of know I found myself with one man alone not | them who escaped death in prison found watery graves. A few swam ashore, I learned,

a scoop-shovel. On our second charge, just as ment's Brigade was posted to the left of the About 6 o'clock in the evening of this day a daylight had fully dawned, we got the fort. In pike, with its right resting at a battery near the detail of three officers and 100 men from the | this charge Licut.-Col. F. B. Daly, of the 179th | old cotton-gin. Gen. Reilly's Brigade was im 126th was sent out in front to increase the N. Y., got his death wound. Col. W. M. Gregg | mediately on our right, his 104th Ohio joining our right, with a Kentucky regiment a few rods strength of the enemy. The result was that | disabled, and the command of the regiment | in rear of the 104th as a reserve. The fight the detail deployed and advanced under cover devolved upon me as Senior Captain, our Major opened, and during a rebel charge the 104th of darkness, unperceived, to within a short dis- (Terrill) being on leave. As we were about Ohio left the works. Gen. Casement ordered tance of the rebel works and brought on a se- midway between the two lines I observed the the Kentucky regiment to charge and fill the First Brigade likewise charging some distance gap, which it did in gallant style, capturing

> During all this Gen. Reilly, who had been on the right of his brigade, galloped to the left and rallied the 104th just as the brave Kentuckians retook the works. Here hot words ensued beof the 186th N. Y. I do know that to the D. Cox came upon the scene-seeing the broken line and the 104th Ohio running-and just here one of Gen. Cox's staff was killed. Cox heard that in official reports it was so awarded. I Reilly and Casement disputing, and ordered and Navy Journal a lengthy article was pub- they exchanged another epithet. Brave Jack lished upon the wonderful charge of the Second | Casement returned to his brigade, with the Brigade. After the wounding of Gen. R. B. | proud satisfaction of having led in the charge with the Kentucky heroes who saved the line devolved upon Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin, of the adjoining the cotton-gin on the right. No bet-Second Brigade, and the command of the Sec- ter commander of a brigade ever lived than ond Brigade fell upon Col. Walter Harriman, of | Jack Casement, of Painesville, O., and it was burne fell while leading a charge. Casement's I have in my possession a personal letter Brigade stood like a stone wall and never from Hon. E. E. Fenton, then Governor of New | wavered during any charge. Jack had told York, transmitting to me a brevet commission | every man it was "whip Hood or surrenderthat we could not retreat." So the men said: 'Well, General, we'll never surrender." So for the service and the honor to the State by the line was held till the fight ended and the my conduct, for which the commission was night retreat to Nashville ordered. I think that Kentucky regiment was either the 14th or the War Department is for gallant and meri- 16th, and if the 104th Ohio undertake to gaintorious conduct in command of your regiment | say these truths, I trust its survivors will come to the front and substantiate this. Gen. Casement will remember me as his Aid from the "old 124th Ind.," as he used to call me.

Now, comrades, remember all this occurred away to the left of the pike, and has nothing to do with the breach on or near the pike. I would be pleased to receive letters from Gen. Casement and every member of his staff, as also from any survivors of our company, which Gen. Rugersacrified .- S. P. Conner, Willow Springs,

WINSLOW'S BRIGADE.

A 10th Mo. Cavalryman Rises to Remark. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While the boys are fighting their battles over again, storming forts, capturing guns and planting flags. I would like to know what has become of the brigade composed of the 3d and 4th Iowa and 10th Mo. Cav., from the fall of Vicksburg until the close of the war, and commanded by

Gen. Winslow, as good a man as ever straddled a horse or drew a saber. Where is the 3d's bugle corps or the 4th's band, that some of them are not blowing their trumpets? I am not surprised at the 10th, for it never had a bugle corps, and was a very modest set of men. I do not remember that we planted any flags, but we did get there first sometimes and sometimes staid until the last, and hit some hard licks. Cos. A, B, C and D, of the 10th, were in the Pea Ridge fight, besides a number of other skirmishes in Missouri and Arkausas. Co. C. of the 10th, and the 3d and 4th were in the Vicksburg campaign; and during the Fall and Winter following the brigade did considerable scouting in Mississippi. In February, 1864, it went under Gen. Sherman to Meridian, Miss., where the infantry turned back, while the cav-

The brigade was at the Brice's Cross-roads slaughter under Sturgis, and with the balance of the cavalry under Gen. Grierson saved what

alry made a considerable raid to the north of

Meridian, having a number of lively skir-

little was saved of that ill-fated force. Afterward we were with Gen. A. J. Smith the heads of the rebels above the parapet and the rebels had taken the plank the heads of the rebels above the parapet and the rebels had taken the plank the rebels had taken the when he thrashed the rebels near the same the river at Memphis, Tenn., and marched through Arkansas into Missouri, and had a hand in cleaning out Gen. Price and taking his artillery. I believe it was a member of the 3d

that captured Gen. Marmaduke. The other part of the brigade went from Memphis, in December of the same year, to Meridian, Miss., under Gen. Grierson, destroying the railroad and military stores, and thence made a part of the Fourth Division of Gen. skirmishes on the raid through Alabama-

> It Failed. [Detroit Free Press.]

It was raining hard, and he stood under the

shelter of a Jefferson-avenue awning and rear of the next line of battle when in immi- on the 14th, with the 2d Ohio Cav. added, we watched until the right sort of a man came every other man was either killed or wounded, about three miles beyond Morristown, and "Ah! I was laying for you, old fellow! That including the brave and faithful commander, drove them back on a strong line of Long- umbrella was stolen from me three months

> "Chestnuts!" was the prompt reply. "Don't you believe me?" "Hush! I just got it five minutes ago by

Don't You Know command on both of these occasions .- R. C. have tried have utterly failed, that Dr. Sage's RANKIN, Captain, Co. E, 7th Ohio Cav., Ripley, | Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all Write to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich., for parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

PICKET SHOTS.

many letters from comrades relative to the last | From Alert Comrades All Along the

Personal. R. W. Price, Oskaloosa, Iowa, asks the address of any officer or member of Co. A, 29th U. S. Inf. The information is desired to assist the wife of Geo. Bradley, Sergeant of said company. Address Mrs. Geo. Bradley, Box 727, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Jacob Hornbeck, Kripple Bush, N. Y., says

that about the middle of May, 1864, he was wounded in the right hand and was sent to Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., and remained there about two months. When the city was threatened by Early the writer volunteered to take a musket and assist in defending it. While on picket duty he was struck in the left leg by a musket-ball, and after remaining in the barracks for some time he was sent to the Mansion House Hospital. He belonged to the 120th N. Y. He wishes the assistance of any comrade who knows the circumstances of his having been wounded in the defense of

J. W. Sanders, Co. F. 70th Ohio, Bentonville, O., gives the record of his family in the war, eight members of which served a total of 21 years and six months.

S. G. A. Fields, Co. K, 9th Vt., Steamboat Rock, Iowa, is glad to learn that Capt. Kelly, who led the immortal 200 into Richmond on the 3d of April, 1865, is still living, and wants to hear from those who survive. Comrade Fields proposes a Reunion by mail. Ezra F. Wetmore, 26th N. Y., New York Milis, N. Y., gives a few recollections of his

services in the Army of the Potomac. Mary J. Sanders, Vienna, Ill., wishes to correspond with any person who knows the facts concerning the capture and killing of T. A. Sanders in McNairy County, Tenn., in 1864. He was executed as a spy. It is important to his wife to know the facts of his employment in the secret service of the Government. Mrs. Clara Tutin, Bartlett, Neb., would be

glad to hear from any comrades of Isaac Fairchild, her brother, who was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted in Platteville, Grant

Will L. Welch, Boston, Mass., corrects the name of I. K. Palmer in the recently-published list of general officers. It should be I. N., or Innis N. He is now a retired officer of the army. The writer also refers to an item in regard to John W. Martin, Co. A, 35th Mo., Jamestown, Kan., who said he was never in the guard-house, never played a game of cards nor took a drink of whisky, and was never on extra duty. The writer thinks there is something wrong about that man, and wonders if he is

Geo. E. Clark, Co. A, 58th Ill., and Co. E, 114th Ill., Morley, Mo., replying to an inquiry, says the Colonel of the 58th Ill. was named Healy, and the Captain of Co. A was Geo. Cotton. He would be glad to hear from his old norals John Taff and Archibald H. Rusk Wm. H. S. Berry, Co. K, 14th Ind., Mecosta, Mich., relates an incident which occurred to Grove, Pa., thinks too much is done for the

a hive of bees and were badly stung. He says

that all through the night the bees were crawl-

H. J. Russell, Co. B, 82d Ohio, Bronson, Kan., sends copies of two letters written by Miss Sallie Myers, of Gettysburg, Pa., to the father of the comrade, after the battle. The writer was taken prisoner in the town near the front door of Miss Myers's home. She took his name and address, and those of several of his comrades, and wrote very kind letters to their friends concerning them. The writer hopes she is the good and happy wife of some brave and worthy comrade. We would be glad to print the letters if space would permit.

John W. Hay, Co. E. 9th Ill., Monmouth, Kan., says he would like to write something about the part he took in putting down the rebellion from 1861 to the final "roundup" in 1865, but he is afraid that a dozen of his comrades will speak up and say that there was no such regiment as the 9th Ill. He says he was a prisoner at Florence, S. C., and thinks that some of his comrades there will remember him. D. H. Dolf, Co. C, 78th Pa., Du Bois, Pa., says he received a letter from Comrade John Keller, of his company, who failed to give his address. The writer says he can assist him, and will be glad to have him send his address.

Albert M. Jones, Barkeyville, Pa., warmly commends THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for its efforts in behalf of the soldiers. He would like to hear from some of the 4th Pa. Cav., and would be glad to have the address of Dr. Wager, for the benefit of a comrade's widow. John Canfield, Co. H, 10th Ohio, Basin,

Idaho, would like to hear from Walter Francis, of his company, who was captured near Cheraw and taken to Salisbury Prison in 1864, or any others who were there at that time.

Wm. H. Wheeler, Co. I, 13th Ohio, Hamilton, Mo., wonders what has become of all the survivors, if there are any, of his regiment. He never sees anything from them in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He says his regiment made as good a record as any other, doing much hard fighting in the Army of the Cumberland. He would be very glad to hear from Lieut. Gould, of Co. C. A. C. Henry, Co. G. 38th Ohio, Aversville, O., asks for what offense two soldiers of Sheridan's Division were executed, by shooting, at Chattanooga, in the Fall of 1863. He says that not long since he received a letter from "Chickasaw, the Scout," and he would be very glad to have him write a sketch for THE NATIONAL TRIDUNE.

Information Asked and Given. A. Kenaston, Oberlin, O., writes in behalf of the family of Geo. Stedman, an old soldier, who disappeared from Oberlin on June 30 last. His business was that of a sewing-machine agent. He was traced to the vicinity of Sandusky, where information was obtained which led to the belief that he was insane. He is 43 years old, about five feet eight inches high, weighs 145 pounds, face spare, complexion dark. He wore a black mustache, and there is a bare spot on the left side of his head. He had a discharge from Co. H, 43d Ohio, and a pension certificate and voucher signed by Pension Agent G. H. Bargar, Columbus, O. His wife and four children are left destitute, and any information

concerning him will be gladly received. M. Z. Shaff, Orleans, Neb., gives a few recolections of the battle of Cedar Creek. He would like to know the address of a Frenchman named Geoffard, who belonged to Co. G. 22d Iowa. Wm. Burton, Troop A, 20th N.Y. Cav., Butte same regiment, and Lieut. Markey, who at the | Comrade Tibbitts that the 146th N. Y. lost more | First Brigade led the division, the regiments above or from any of his company.

John B. Gray, Sibley, Iowa, asks if any comrade knows who the Examining Surgeon was making the whole number on its rolls 1,365. from the city, the 64th Ill. and 27th Ohio in who had charge of the convalescent camp at Its losses were: Killed in action, 182; wounded, the first line, 18th Mo. and 79th Ohio in the Fort McHenry sometime in November, 1862. 603; by disease, 101-making a total of 886, or second. The skirmishers drove all before them The fort was in command of Col. Morris, of a 65 per cent. of the whole number. The losses until they reached the city, when they N. Y. H. A. regiment. Mary E. Atkins, Martin, Mich., asks if any

one can inform her what became of her brother, John Marshall, Co. E. 10th Mich. Cav. He was under Sheridan in the Spring of 1865. Early one morning, near Greenville, S. C., he started for a spring to get some water for breakfast, and was never heard of afterward. Joseph Lamp, Wautoma, Wis., gives this as

Wallace W. Dunham lives in Iowa, but the writer does not know the exact place. J. W. Marcum, Cairo, Ill., asks information of one Milo Hesser, who he thinks enlisted at Hickman, Ky., in an Illinois regiment. He know what regiment it was. It is for their

benefit that the information is desired. W. H. Manary, Past Department Chaplain of Arkansas (address not given), asks who was | gives to that organization 72 distinct engagethe Surgeon in charge of the City Hospital, in a ments, all places and dates being stated. school or college building, at Nashville, where A. P. Carr, Co. B, 19th Ind., Tacoma, Wash. a large number of wounded were sent from the | Ter., in looking over the published list of the battlefield of Stone River; also, the name of battles of the Army of the Potomac, says he was the Surgeon in charge of the hospital boats | very glad to see that the 2d, 6th and 7th Wis. Undine and Lenora, which carried wounded men from Nashville to Cincinnati. He also ham, who were at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in | followed around after the above-named regi-

1862 and 1863.

became insane and wandered away from camp. | Comrade Marville, who stated that "Michigan Within a week or so he was found by some in the War" gives the 2d Mich. Cav. credit for colored troops, who took him to a colored hos- only 10 engagements. The writer says he also pital. He was the only white inmate of the has a copy of the book named, and finds the 2d place. He would be very glad to know the | Mich. Cav. credited with 84 interviews with name of the Surgeon in charge and his ad- the enemy. The comrade says he was with the

Lost and Found. Joseph Austin, Danville, Ill., asks if any comrade has his discharge from Co. B, 16th N

Augustus Raymond, Co. B, 13th Ohio, Gibi sonville, O., lost his discharge while on his way home in the Spring of 1866. He would be very glad for its return if any comrade knows of it. William L. Brown, Co. B. 6th Iowa, Hooper, Wash, Ter., lost his discharge in 1868. When he last heard of it it was in the hands of David Nation, an attorney at Holden, Mo. The comrade would be very glad to recover it. Louis C. Fisher, 1127 Wallace street, Harrisburg, Pa., says that about the middle of April,

1865, the 51st Pa. was at Black and White Station, on the South Side Railroad, Nottoway Co., Va. A detail from the regiment was guarding a plantation owned by a family named Johnston. Among the comrades was one named Walter Easton, Co. D, 51st Pa., who had gone back to camp, and while there was accidentally killed. His knapsack and other effects were left on the portico of the house, and when the regiment went home the boys divided them around. To the writer's lot fell a "Housewife," an oil-cloth bag filled with buttons, needles, thread, etc. Should this meet the eye of any of his friends, they can have it by addressing

J. H. Black, Co. M, 16th Kan., Crystal Springs, Ark., says that recently a party offered to sell him the discharge of James Newson, Co. C. 130th Ill., afterward transferred to Co. K, 3d V. R. C. The person offering it for sale would give no account of how it came into his possession, but was very anxious to sell it and wanted \$70 for it. The writer thinks the soldier named, or his friends, may be interested

Monroe Masterson, Co. F, 12th Ky., Roswell, Dak., says that while on a train of cars between Lebanon and Lebanon Junction, Ky., in April, 1864, he lost a buckskin belt containing his sick furlough and other papers. He would be very glad to have it returned. He also asks the address of Geo. W. Fox, Co. F, J. I. Allen, Gloucester City, N. J., has the

discharge of Wm. H. Brooks, of Capt. Lafay-

ette Little's company, 35th N. Y. I. W. Ingle, Co. I, 68th Ohio, Napoleon, O. thinks the comrade who said the 68th marched over 7,000 miles while in the service omitted about 3,000 miles of its tramp. He would be

glad to hear from any of his old comrades. O. F. Cole, Pound, Wis., says the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, in September, 1864, was composed of the 53d, 116th, 145th and 148 Pa.; 64th and 66th N. Y. and 7th N. Y. H. A. In January the 4th N. Y. H. A. took the place of the 7th. The writer would be glad to hear from Maj. Piper through THE NATIONAL TRIBNUE.

P. B. Wakelee, Co. D, 105th Ohio, Painesville, O., says the 105th was brigaded with the 9th and 35th Ohio, 75th, 87th and 101st Ind., comrades of Co. E, 114th Ill.; especially Or- 2d Minn., and Harris's 19th Ind. battery. These derly-Sergeant James W. Southwick and Cor- formed the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. Henry Zimmerman, Co. B, 96th Pa., Pine

himself and Comrade Jefferson Deckard while | dead and too little for the living. It would be on the march from the Shenandoah Valley to | far better to expend the efforts and the money Fredericksburg. One evening they captured | to relieve the suffering of the survivors of the war. Chas. McHughes, Corporal, Co. L, 12th Tenn. ing over them and stabbing them with their | Cav., Cherry Creek, Miss., says he reads THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE from A to Z, and never

sees anything about his regiment. He says it

did as hard fighting as any at Nashville and

Franklin, and in pursuit of Hood's defeated S. W. McClure, Co. H, 34th Ill., Foreston, Ill., would be glad to see more from the Fourteenth Corps, and particulary from the Second Brigade, Second Division. He thinks the boys of that corps are altogether too modest.

Charles H. Lee, Co. G, 8th Wis., Janesville, Wis., says that in giving the composition of the Eagle Brigade," Comrade Morley, Co. H, 8th Wis., gave it more nearly correct than any other comrade. To be exact, however, the writer says the brigade first consisted of the 11th Mo., 47th Ill., 8th Wis, and 26th Ill. In the Spring of 1862, in front of Corinth, the 26th Ill, was taken from the brigade and replaced by the 5th Minn. It was commanded by "Crazy Joe" Mower, in the division of Gen. A. J. Smith, who was equally crazy to do his duty.

W. N. Streeter, First Lieutenant, Co. E, 116th Ill., Grand View, Dak., warmly compliments THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for its efforts to secure justice for the soldiers. He would be very glad to hear something from the comrades of his

David Green, Co. A, 45th Ohio, Glen Rock, Neb., says that his company participated in the second fight at Mill Springs, in addition to the regiments and companies mentioned by Serg't Bradford. The writer gives an account of the scrimmage as he saw it. John H. Decker, Troop B, 12th N. Y. Cav., Chenoa, Colo., says there was one company of

Indians in the 132d N. Y., mostly from Oneida County. They were good soldiers and did excellent service. Elias Peters, 155th Pa., Sligo, Pa., says Comrade Ferguson was correct. The First Division of the Fifth Corps was engaged twice at Hatcher's Run. The first was on Oct. 27 and 28, 1864, and again March 25, 1865. The First Division

Court-house, and the engagement at Gravel Creek was on the 31st of March, instead of the Wm. Edmonds, Co. C, 4th W. Va., says the comrades who boast so much about planting flags on forts and court-houses do not consider the fact that had it not been for other regiments which were with them, they would not have

was not engaged in the fight at Dinwiddie

done much in the way of flag planting. B. O. Fuller, Co. H, 128th Ind., Little River, regiment was in the advance of the column, and Kan., says that a large number of farmers of that vicinity have been swindled by parties | 76th and 147th N. Y. and 56th Pa., of the bripurporting to represent the Great Western gade, crossed to the right of the railroad cut, Medical Institute at Kansas City, holding out | and two other regiments, the 95th N. Y. and great inducements for medical treatment. The | 14th Brooklyn, formed on the left. On their victims were induced to sign notes for \$150 | left was the Iron Brigade, extending nearly to each. These notes were discounted at bank, the grove where Gen. Reynolds fell. and the makers forced to pay them without having received a penny of consideration.

Regimental Losses. A. B. Berry, Co. A, 1st Me. H. A., Brownville, by Sherman's "bummers." He says that the Me., having read the article of J. C. Harris, who town was taken possession of by a squad of said that only one regiment-the 7th Wis .- about 40 men of the Twentieth Corps, mounted lost as many men as the 83d Pa., wishes to call on horses and mules. the comrade's attention to the 1st Me. H. A. It left Washington for the front May 15, 1864, "Yates's Sharpshooters," Strum, Wis., disputes with 1,830 men and officers. On May 19 at | the claim of Comrade John Guthrie, who said Spottsylvania it lost 82 killed and 394 wounded. | that his regiment, the 32d Wis., was the first to On the 18th of June it lost 115 killed and 489 | enter Cheraw, S. C. The writer says there was wounded. Its losses in minor engagements in- | no surrender of the town by the Mayor, he hav-City, Mont., is anxious to find the following creased its total in killed and wounded in less ing "skedaddled" and left that duty to be comrades, and will be under many obligations | than 11 months to 1,246, in addition to which | performed by a few ladies. He says that the

N. Y. Cav.; Dr. Hickey, Assistant Surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa., referring to the statement of Seventeenth Corps, was in the advance. The time of muster-in was Orderly-Sergeant of men in proportion to its strength than any being in the following order from the front: Troop A. He would be glad to hear from the other regiment, gives some facts concerning 64th Ill., 27th Ohio, 18th Mo. and 39th Ohio, the 44th N. Y. It joined the Army of the Poto- Geu. John W. Fuller commanding. The brimac with 1,061 men, received 304 recruits, gade formed in line of battle about half a mile of the 146th N. Y., as given by the comrade, met a stubborn resistance, but the advance of of the 146th N. Y., as given by the comrade, figure up 45 per cent. The losses of the 83d Pa., as given by Comrade Harris, Venango, Pa., were about 40 per cent. The writer says that the 83d Pa. and 44th N. Y. were in the same brigade, and he ventures the assertion that there gade, and he ventures the assertion that there entering the city first he claims it for his briwere no other two regiments in the service be- gade. tween whom existed closer fraternal relations. One night in October, 1861, after the 44th had his address in response to an inquiry. The | made a hard march, the men of the 83d turned address of Wm, Rozell is West Plainfield, Wis. out en masse, made coffee for them and gave | Champion Hills. He claims the honor for Lothem a most hospitable reception. This was the beginning of an attachment between the regiments which lasted three long years, during which they stood shoulder to shoulder. W. H. Tallman, Captain, Co. D, 2d Mich. Cav., had some young children, but they do not Hillsdale, Mich., says that Comrade Lewis Mar-

ville, i., a recent communication, gave the 2d Mich. Cav. credit for being in only 10 battles. The writer says the official record of the State

were in that grand old army. There used to be a gang of "coffee-coolers," and "bounty-

2d Mich. Cav. from the beginning to the end, and refers Marville to page 624 of the book.

J. S. Chandler, Ripton, Vt., refers to his artiele published sometime ago which claims for the 5th Vt. a greater per cent. of losses in battle than fell to the lot of any other regiment in the United States army. He says he has received by mail and seen in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE many demurrers to this, to which he will make no reply at present, except to say that he only feels strengthened in his position. He would like to hear from "Captain," 6th Md. He says the Pennsylvania comrade who has had so much to say about the losses of various regiments appears to be as "crazy as a loon." He gives but 15 to the 1st Vt. Cav., whereas the report in the Adjutant-General's Office shows that it participated in 73 distinct engagements. The writer thinks this is not surpassed by any volunteer regiment. He also says that from first to last no Vermont

organization lost its colors to the enemy in battle. H. E. Matthews, 803 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal., asks why the 6th Me. does not appear in the list of battles of the Army of the Potomac recently published. [THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE repeats that the order was published exactly as issued from the War Department.]

Onel Brown, Corporal, Co. C, 16th Me., Auburn, Me., gives a brief sketch of the services of his regiment, which went to the field in August, 1862, with 960 men and 39 officers. It lost 54 per cent. at Fredericksburg. Co. C. to which the writer belonged, lost 13 killed and 20 wounded out of 54. In many other battles it lost very heavily. It had in its ranks from first to last, including recruits, 1,921 men and 89 officers. The total loss from all causes was 1,520. The number killed and wounded in battle was 759. Co. C had in all 188 men, and suffered a loss of 165. The writer thinks this is a pretty good record for gallantry, and the facts would seem to justify his claim.

The "Blind Half Hundred." Charles Gunn, Co. K, 78th Ill., Milan, Mo. says he was personally acquainted with several members of the 50th Ill., and they told him that that regiment was named the "Blind Half Hundred" because it had a number of men who were "moon-eyed." They could not see

when marching at night. Joe Morgan, Co. F. 50th Ill., Ashton, Mo gives his version of the origin of the name, Blind Half Hundred," by which his regiment was known. He says that in the Winter of 1861 the 50th relieved the 16th Ill., then doing provost duty in St. Joseph, Mo., while the 16th went on a scouting expedition to Lexington. The 50th moved into the quarters vacated by the 16th, and when the latter returned they wanted them back, and the 50th would not give them up. They got into a fight, and a one-eyed Corporal of the 50th made it very warm for some of the boys of the 16th. The latter gave the name of the "Blind Half Hundred" to the 50th on account of the one-eyed Corporal.

J. G. McGregor, Co. I, 50th Ill., says his regiment was named the "Blind Half Hundred" because it had two or three men in it who had only one eye each

At Mobile.

J. A. Stewart, Co. G, 67th and 24th Ind., Paoli, Ind., takes issue with Comrade Callahan, Co. B. 122d Ill., who said that he was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for capturing a rebel flag at Fort Blakely, he being a member of the Sixteenth Corps. Comrade Stewart insists that Callahan is mistaken, for Fort Blakely was taken by the Thirteenth with the assistance of a brigade of colored troops, and the Sixteenth Corps had nothing to do with it. J. B. De Laplain, Co. D, 122d Ill. (address not

given), says he belonged to the Sixteenth Corps and was at Fort Blakely. The writer briefly describes the charge on the fort, in which his regiment was an active participant, capturing a large number of prisoners and driving the rebels to the river. James L. Miller, Co. D. 11th Wis., Muscoda,

Wis., controverts the statement that the Sixteenth Corps took no part in the capture of Fort Blakely. His regiment belonged to the Third Brigade of the Second Division, and was actively engaged. His company lost five killed. including a Lieutenant, and many wounded. Harper's Ferry.

C. C. Wright, Co. H, 126th N. Y., gives the following as the organizations surrendered at Harper's Ferry: 12th, 39th, 111th, 115th, 125th and 126th N. Y., 9th Vt., 32d, 60th and 87th Ohio, and 65th Ill., a small detachment of the 1st Md. Cav., two or three companies of the 3d Md., 1st Rhode Island battery, the naval battery of Dahlgren guns on Maryland Heights, commanded by Capt. McGrath, Rigby's battery, the batteries commanded by Capts. Potts and Graham, and a part of the 5th N. Y. H. A. The cavalry, composed of the 8th Ill., 8th N. Y. and part of a Rhode Island regiment, all under command of Col. Davies, 8th N. Y., cut their way through the rebel lines the night before

the surrender and escaped. D. C. Shuey, Co. K, 76th Pa., Mabel, Pa., says that Comrade Curreen, 115th N. Y., in a recent article mentioned the 76th Pa, as one of the regiments surrendered at Harper's Ferry. The writer says that at that time the 76th was fighting the rebels at Pocotaligo Bridge, S. C., fully 500 miles from Harper's Ferry. The 76th was never nearer the latter place than Washington. The same correction is made by T. W. Morgan, Sergeant, Co. F, 76th Pa., Altoona, Pa.

Gettysburg. Joseph A. LeSorge, Co. G. 1st W. Va. Cav. Athalia, O., fully agrees with the comrades of his regiment who have insisted that Gen. Farnsworth fell at Gettysburg while leading

that regiment in the charge. George W. Steele, Co. G. 76th N. Y., Cuyler, N. Y., backs up the statement of E. W. Cooke that the 76th fired the first shot at Gettysburg. The was the first to engage the Confederates. The

Through the Carolinas. F. Ellicott, Lockport, N. Y., writes a brief account of the capture of Fayetteville, N. C.,

John A. Jones, Corporal, Co. D, 64th Ill.

Vicksburg Campaign. Jacob Zerbe, 26th Ohio battery, Alden, Kan., rises to speak about the 1st La. battery at gan's Division, of McPherson's Corps. The 32d Ohio charged directly in the face of four of the guns, Co. F going over the works through the embrasures of the two center pieces and Co. A through a breach just to the right. The writer thinks, however, that the 32d was not entitled to any more credit than some of its comrade regiments. The fact that the battery was turned over to Co. F does not indicate that Gen, Logan intended to specially honor that company or regiment. The company was enlisted for artillery, and had the promise of heing so equipped at the earliest opportunity. The captured guns were put into its possession and it became known as the 26th Ohio battery

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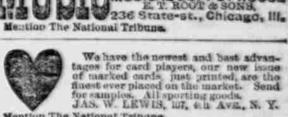
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